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Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1872.

New York, Norfolk and Charleston
Railroad.

THE BILL IN THE HOUSE.
Motion to Postpone Debate Thereon
The Motion Prevails.

(SPECIAL TO THE JOURNAL.)

RALEIGH, Dec. 14.

In the House today on motion of Mr. Guider, the rules were suspended to take up Senate bill No. 65, to incorporate the New York, Norfolk and Charleston Railroad.

Mr. Watson said he had in his hand a note from citizens of Wilmington asking a postponement of the bill till the charter could be examined into, etc., and moved its postponement to Tuesday next.

Mr. Norment strongly advocated postponement. He was unwilling to allow matters of so great importance to rush through the General Assembly without close and careful consideration. As an Eastern North Carolinian he was opposed to, and would fight to the bitter end, any hurried legislation calculated to impair the property of his people. He hoped it would be postponed until after the recess, and was willing for it to be made the special order for the first day afterwards, but he called upon the members of the House, to give the interests of the people of the whole State, to give them some time for its consideration.

Mr. Jones, of Caldwell, said he was not in either way committed to the bill, and would therefore move to make it special order for Tuesday at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Moore, (2) at considerable length, opposed the motion to postpone. In reply to Mr. Norment, he said that there were other parts of North Carolina that deserved and required legislation besides Wilmington, and he could not quietly submit to other important matters of legislation to the rich and fertile country through which the proposed road is to pass, merely to benefit Wilmington alone.

Mr. Stanford advocated the immediate passage of the bill. Mr. Jones, of Caldwell, Mr. Bennett, McLaughlin, and Mr. McNeill were in favor of postponement until Tuesday or Wednesday.

Mr. Moore (2) was willing to postpone till Monday.

Pending further discussion, the previous question was called and the motion to postpone until Tuesday prevailed.

A writer in the *Troy Press* gives some interesting details, showing the corrupt condition of politics in the Wilmington Congressional District of New York. He says that it has cost every successful candidate of either party for Congress or the State Senate in that district for the past few years not less than \$50,000 to secure an election, and that the late Isaiah Blood freely admitted that he spent \$50,000 to secure a seat in the State Senate in 1869.

The Washington correspondent of the *Boston Journal* writes the fact that Mr. Sumner's resolution for striking the names of leading politicians from the flag is simply a reproduction of one introduced by him in 1862, which at the time received the support of Lieutenant-General Scott and of General Anderson, at Fort Sumter. It must also be remembered, however, that there were a great many home battles after both Scott and Anderson ceased to take an active part in military operations.

How It Was Done.

The *Mobile Register*, of a late date, gives some startling facts in relation to the radical election in that city, by which a Radical Mayor was returned. A full vote in Mobile is about 8,000. At the last election 16,000 votes were returned. How this was done is thus stated by the *Register*: "Squads of negroes rode in full to poll, voted over and over again, openly and defiantly of any law, human or divine, without let or hindrance. The attempts to arrest double voters early in the day didn't weigh as feathery. The negroes were turned loose as soon as they were shut up, and went forth with fresh zeal for repeating. The cunning Legislature that enacted this law, calculated well that the thousands of manhood suffrage would order orders implicitly, while the consciences would be restrained by a respect for right, and white men could not play the unequal game against loaded dice. We tell the story for no other purpose than to let the outside world know what free suffrage, and especially manhood suffrage, is under Jacobin rule in this State. More we have not to say."

Federal Taxation.

It is a little remarkable that neither President Grant nor Secretary Boutwell should have recommended a reduction of the enormous taxation under which the people of this country now suffer. They have shown no valid reasons why it should not be reduced, while, on the other hand, there are many and just arguments in favor of a reduction.

The surplus revenue of 1871-72 is nearly double what it was in 1868-69, and greater than it was in 1870-71. With a constantly increasing surplus revenue, the Chicago *Tribune* pertinently asks: "What possible reason is there for refusing to reduce the rates of taxation? If \$100,000,000, when there was a surplus of \$100,000,000, that fact furnished a reason for refusing taxation on a large number of objects, what reason is there now for refusing like repeal or reduction when the surplus is even greater? Experience has shown that, in a country where the business, production and population have a steady annual increase, and the public revenue is in excess, it is safe to make reduction in taxation so long as it does not threaten to cause a deficiency. Each repeal of taxation is a direct relief to the country. It is equivalent to an addition of that much actual productive capital in the hands of the people. It stimulates production, and, by increasing consumption, leads to an increase of revenue from the other objects of taxation."

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It is very evident that if the Forty-second Congress refuses a general amnesty the Forty-third will not grant it. In this present House there is a majority in favor of such a step, but the requisite two-thirds is lacking; in the next, a prospective two-thirds is already assured.

Radical Minnie in Louisiana.
Poor Louisiana! The cup of her degradation is full. Pinchback has proclaimed himself Governor, and his lands are upheld by Federal bayonets and by the full power of the Administration at Washington City. The contest between the two returning boards is evidently at an end, the Custom House ring having proclaimed the State for the negroes by 15,000 majority. This is done by counting the votes of all negroes who testified that they were not allowed to vote, and the decision of the United States authorities has ratified the decision.

Not only, particularly whether Warmoth, a white, or Pinchback, negro, is to be the regularly recognized Governor of the State—there is, perhaps, the difference, but a distinction, without a difference—but that the manner in which the thing has been decided, sets aside all regard for political honesty and establishes a precedent that may be followed up to a dangerous end. The fight is between two unprincipled leaders of an unprincipled party, and the comparatively few white men in Louisiana need care but very little which of the two may be authorized to rule and ruin. If the results of Radical government in North and South Carolina are an indication for Louisiana, then these people are sure to be robbed and plundered, anyhow, and it matters but very little to the victims into whose pockets the spells may fall.

An Eye Opener.
The Northern press are beginning to discover, at length, the truth of certain warnings given by leading papers in the South many years ago. The interference of the Federal authority in matters which it is purely the business of the courts of the various States to adjust, is at length spreading an alarm in Northern circles. The Louisiana troubles furnish the text, and the New York *Herald* strikes boldly for the right, and denounces the reconstruction acts of Congress. It grows alarmed at the danger which is menaced to the country at large, as the fruit of a mistaken policy towards the South, and, although the alarm would possibly have been much more effective if it had been sounded years ago, still it is better late than never. The following extract from an editorial in the *Herald*, of the 12th instant, is very similar to many that have appeared in Southern papers in denunciation of the reconstruction acts of the United States Congress:

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The Crisis in France.

Once more the eyes of the civilized world were turned with interest and anxiety towards France, whose destiny is to become, by turns, the terror, the byword and the admiration of nations. The situation of affairs is just now in the highest degree difficult and dangerous. There is an open struggle between the Assembly and the Executive; and in the purely provisional status of the Government there is no tribunal, no arbiter by which the difference can be peacefully arranged. To add to the present perplexities, the legal power seems to be vested in an Assembly which notoriously misrepresents the views of the majority of the nation, of which the President is probably the most faithful exponent. In this dilemma what is Monsieur Thiers to do? If he yields or withdraws, the Assembly, composed principally of Monarchists, will attempt to effect the restoration of the Bourbons or the Orleans, and this attempt will be the signal of a most terrible and bloody civil war and of a Prussian reoccupation. On the other hand, if Thiers resists, he must put an end to the existing dead-lock by dissolving or dispersing the Assembly, and ordering new elections. There is no doubt that the dissolution of the Assembly, and new elections are ardently desired by the great bulk of the nation, provided it can be accomplished peacefully. But the Constitution is purely personal; there is no law giving to Monsieur Thiers the power to dissolve the Assembly. He cannot do it without a "coup d'Etat," and France has already had too much of that.

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